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City and County Borough
of Canterbury

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1937



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CITY OF CANTERBURY.

Public Health Committee, 1937.

Mayor :

DR. H. HARRISON.

Chairman :

Alderman R. H. ARROWSMITH.

Sheriff SIMPSON.	Councillor J. G. B. STONE.
Alderman F. HOOKER.	„ S. PALMER.
„ C. LEFEVRE.	„ W. J. DRAY.
Councillor H. RIGDEN.	„ Mrs. WILLIAMSON.
„ E. H. SHEPPARD.	„ Mrs. HEWS.

Chairman of the Education Committee :

Alderman F. HOOKER.

Chairman of the Public Assistance Committee :

Councillor J. G. B. STONE.

Chairman of the Blind Welfare Committee :

Councillor Mrs. HEWS.

Chairman of the Committee for the Care of the
Mentally Defective : Councillor W. F. SIMPSON.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work is under the control of the
Public Health Committee.

Town Clerk and Public Assistance Officer :

G. W. MARKS,

Public Medical Services Staff.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

Miss H. M. GARLICK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

T. M. PEARCE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon : Miss PAULINE FIGDOR, L.R.C.P., L.D.S

Sanitary Inspector : SAMUEL JEFFERY, C.R.S.I.,

Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Health Visitor : Miss GRACE E. MAGUIRE,

Guy's and Queen Charlotte Hospitals.

Matron, Isolation Hospital : Miss W. SHAW.

School Nurses : Miss GLASSBORROW and Miss P. TROY.

Municipal Midwives : Miss N. CONLON, Mrs L. LYNES,

Mrs. E. H. OWEN and Mrs. E. TEMPLETON.

Clerk : Miss N. THOMAS.

Disinfectors : GEORGE COX.

Officers devoting part-time to Public Health Services—

Medical Superintendent, Nunnery Fields Hospital, and

District Medical Officer : HAROLD WACHER, M.D., B.Chir.

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :

FRANCIS L. SCOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Vaccinator : Miss H. M. GARLICK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers, V.D. Clinics :

FRANCIS L. CASSIDI, M.B., B.Chir., and

H. STEWART WACHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

T. A. CLARKE, M.D., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Surgeon, Orthopædic Clinic :

A. BERESFORD-JONES, M.S., M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. A. PRINGLE, M.D., B.Ch.

Public Analyst : E. M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., 19, Watling Street.

General Statistics, 1937.

Area (Acres), 3,976.

Estimate of Resident Population (mid-year 1937), 25,530.

Number of inhabited houses (1937) according to Rate Books,
7,098.

Rateable Value, £231,927.

Sum represented by penny rate, £916/14/11 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	354	189	165	Birth Rate 14.41
Illegitimate	14	9	5	
Stillbirths	13	11	2	Rate per 1,000
				total births, 35.2
Deaths	332	158	174	Death Rate, 12.73

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :

From sepsis, nil. From other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

Legitimate, 10. Illegitimate, 1.—Total, 11.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants under one year of age	29.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	28.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	71.42

Deaths from Measles (all ages) nil

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) 1

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) nil

„ Puerperal causes ... per 1,000 total births nil

„ Puerperal sepsis nil

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City and County Borough of Canterbury.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my seventh Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County Borough of Canterbury, together with the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The Vital Statistics for the year are again satisfactory, and it is very gratifying to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1937 was 29.8, as compared with a figure of 58 for England and Wales as a whole.

As regards the common Infectious Diseases, Diphtheria has been less prevalent during the year.

An increased use has been made of the facilities offered by the Council for the Immunisation of school children and toddlers against Diphtheria, and early in 1938 more than 2,800 persons have been dealt with.

During the year four Municipal Midwives have been appointed under the Midwives Act of 1936, and the Scheme has worked successfully so far.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to the Town Clerk and other officials of the Council for their advice and help.

I have great pleasure in making acknowledgment of the high value of the services rendered by the staff of the Public Health Department during a particularly busy period.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—The estimated Resident Population for Mid-year 1937 was 25,530.

Birth Rate.—The net number of live births assigned to the district was 368, giving a slightly decreased Birth Rate of 14.41 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.91 in 1936.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.9 per 1,000, being 0.1 above that of 1936.

The following Table indicates the variations in the Birth Rate for the past seven years :—

Year.	Canterbury.		Birth Rate.	
	No. of Births.		Canterbury.	England and Wales.
1931	351	...	14.6	15.8
1932	326	...	13.4	15.3
1933	334	...	13.9	14.4
1934	345	...	14.0	14.8
1935	347	...	13.8	14.7
1936	401	...	15.9	14.8
1937	368	...	14.4	14.9

Death Rate.—The crude Death Rate shows a decrease, being 12.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.9 per 1,000 in 1936.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.4 per 1,000, as compared with 12.1 in 1936.

The net number of Deaths in Canterbury was 332, as compared with 325 in 1936, an increase of 7.

Year.	Deaths under 45 years.		Deaths 45-65.	Deaths over 65 years.	
1932	64	...	67	...	160
1933	57	...	81	...	217
1934	46	...	73	...	173
1935	56	...	81	...	198
1936	50	...	81	...	194
1937	50	...	84	...	198

The number of Deaths under 45 years was the same as in 1936, and the Deaths of persons 65 years and over shows an increase of 4.

The Deaths from Suicide and Other Violence have decreased from 17 in 1936 to 16 in 1937, but there have been more deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System during the year.

The Deaths from Cancer show a decrease, 41, as compared with 53 in 1936, the Deaths from Tuberculosis, 11, as compared with 15 in the previous year.

The following Table shows the variation in the Death Rate for the past seven years :—

Year	Canterbury.		Death Rate.	
	No. of Deaths.		Canterbury.	England and Wales.
1931	314	...	13.1	12.3
1932	291	...	11.9	12.0
1933	355	...	14.8	12.3
1934	292	...	11.8	11.8
1935	335	...	13.3	11.7
1936	325	...	12.9	12.1
1937	332	...	12.7	12.4

Infantile Mortality.—Just over a quarter of a century ago, in 1906, as many as 81 infants died in Canterbury before reaching the age of one year. During 1937 only 11 infant deaths were recorded, the equivalent Infantile Mortality rates being 130 and 29.8 per 1,000 births respectively. In England and Wales as a whole the rate was 132 in 1906 and 58 in 1937.

The very great reduction in Infantile Mortality during the present century is due to many causes, such as the work done at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres; improved Midwifery, including ante-natal care; increased prosperity amongst certain sections of the community; the displacement of horse by motor traffic; better housing and sanitary conditions generally, and a fuller knowledge and appreciation of the laws of hygiene and healthy living.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Congenital Debility, Malformation or Prema-

ture Birth	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1

As in previous years, it will be noticed that the chief causes of Infant Deaths are the abnormalities directly connected with pregnancy and birth. An improvement in the general physique and health of succeeding generations of mothers, accompanied by ever improving methods in ante-natal care should do much in the future to reduce the mortality from this refractory group of causes.

Puerperal Mortality.—There were no deaths in consequence of childbirth during 1937.

Cancer Mortality.—Cancer caused 41 deaths, namely, 23 males and 18 females. This number shows a decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Below is set out a summary of the deaths from Cancer (excluding Outward transfers) :—

Gastric	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Metatarsus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2
Large Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mamunæ	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cervix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1
Œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	1
Humerus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Penis	...	...	...	...	...	1

In the country as a whole the incidence and Death Rate of this disease has increased greatly during recent years—in the space of two generations the mortality has increased fourfold.

The following facts should be kept in mind with reference to the disease, about which there is still much misapprehension :—

- (1) Any real increase in the fatality of the disease is almost certainly due to its non-recognition in the early stages.
- (2) It is not transmitted by heredity.
- (3) It is not infectious or contagious.
- (4) Primarily it is always a local disease and if accessible while local is practically always curable.
- (5) Unfortunately, as yet, there is no known method of *preventing* cancer, except these forms of surface cancer due to recognised irritative causes.

The following table shows the number of total and infant deaths and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Cancer during the last few years :—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Deaths from Cancer.
1931	25	314	15	35
1932	18	291	21	41
1933	13	355	16	50
1934	13	292	22	59
1935	17	335	15	49
1936	17	325	16	53
1937	11	332	10	41

Zymotic Death Rate.—Under this term are grouped the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz.: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Enteric Fever and Small pox. During 1937 the rate was 0.12 per 1,000 as compared with 0.28 for the previous year.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The greatest single group of causes of death was diseases of the Circulatory System, and of this group Heart Disease caused 76 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 24, and other circulatory diseases 14.

Rheumatism in childhood is frequently a cause of cardiac breakdown later on in life, but in addition the stress of modern life throws a strain upon the circulatory system which leads to a premature ageing of these organs and ultimate breakdown.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternity Mortality Rate is the Death Rate of mothers or expectant mothers due to and associated with child-bearing. It is expressed as a number per 1,000 births, because it is assumed that each time a birth occurs, the mother's life, may theoretically be assumed to be in danger.

The following Table shows the total Maternity Mortality rates for Canterbury and England and Wales respectively for the past ten years :—

Year.		Canterbury.		England & Wales.
1928	...	5.39	(2 deaths)	... 4.33
1929	...	2.5	(1 „)	... 4.33
1930	...	7.9	(3 „)	... 4.22
1931	...	5.56	(2 „)	... 3.94
1932	...	5.95	(2 „)	... 4.04
1933	...	5.78	(2 „)	... 4.32
1934	...	Zero	(No deaths)	... 4.41
1935	...	Zero	(No deaths)	... 4.1
1936	...	2.5	(1 death)	... 3.81
1937	...	Zero	(No deaths)	... 3.23

It is satisfactory to note that of these 13 Canterbury deaths, only three were due to or associated in some way or other with a condition of Sepsis, and that there have been no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis in Canterbury since 1930.

The only two deaths in 1932 both occurred after operations, the first for an Intra-abdominal Pregnancy and the second for a Ruptured Tubal Gestation. Such conditions are rare and not likely to recur for many years amongst the comparatively few number of births in Canterbury.

Arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of a Consultant for Doctors needing assistance in difficult or complicated cases occurring in their practice in the City.

Deaths Registered in Canterbury, 1937.

Causes of Death during 1937.				Males	Females	Totals
Disease.						
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	...	...	1	—	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	3	6	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	...	...	...	7	3	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—	1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	23	18	41
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	3	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	12	12	24
Heart Disease	...	...	...	31	45	76
Aneurysm	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	3	11	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	5	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	11	5	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	2	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	2	2	4
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	1	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	3	4	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	9	7	16
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital Debility; Premature Birth, Mal-						
formations, etc.	...	...	...	4	3	7
Senility	...	...	...	11	22	33
Suicide	...	...	...	2	—	2
Other Violence	...	...	...	7	7	14
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	14	15	29
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	1	—	1
TOTALS				158	174	332

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and Previous Years

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected Number	Net.		Number	Gross Rate	of Non-Residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1931	24,450	385	351	14.6	404	16.8	101	11	25	71.2	314	13.1
1932	24,270	363	326	13.4	377	15.5	100	14	18	55.2	291	11.9
1933	23,970	378	334	13.9	488	20.3	143	10	13	38.9	355	14.8
1934	24,901	391	345	14.0	402	15.9	125	15	13	37.7	292	11.8
1935	25,100	411	347	13.8	432	17.2	86	11	17	49.0	335	13.3
1936	25,200	456	401	15.9	449	17.4	140	16	17	42.4	325	12.9
1937	25,530	412	368	14.4	456	17.9	138	14	11	29.8	332	12.7
Averages for last 5 years.	24,940	409	359	14.4	445	17.7	126	13	14	39.5	328	13.1

The notice must be sent to the Local Authority :—

1. AT LEAST 7 DAYS before the child is received, if it is the first child received by the foster-parent.
2. At least 48 hours' notice in the case of every additional child.

This will enable the Local Authority to have the home inspected before the arrival of the child. It should be noted that payment includes the receipt of a lump sum as well as payments in money, or money's worth, at intervals.

Publication of an advertisement offering to undertake or arrange for the nursing and maintenance of any child under the age of 9 years, which does not truly state the name and address of the person or society making the offer, is made an offence.

In Canterbury the Relieving Officer is the Infant Life Protection Visitor, with the Health Visitor acting in certain cases.

The Pre-School Child.—Each year, throughout the country, some 20 per cent. of children are found to require treatment when they enter school for the first time at 5 years of age. For this reason, the Ministry of Health have recently been paying great stress to the importance of obtaining greater medical supervision for children during the pre-school years.

In Canterbury, children under school age can obtain Dental treatment at the School Dental Clinic, and early in 1932 arrangements were made to allow such children to obtain treatment at the Orthopædic Clinic and also at the Minor Ailment Clinic. Children up to 5 years are visited in their homes by the Health Visitor and are encouraged to attend the Welfare Clinic, where (with the parents' consent) immunisation against Diphtheria is undertaken. Mothers are commencing to realise that the Clinics are not only for infants in arms, but that the child over one year needs very careful supervision for the prevention of permanent disability or deformity; 1,380 attendances were made by such children at the Welfare Centre during the year.

In addition, "Nursery Classes" are provided in two of the Infant Schools for children of 3-5 years of age, who then automatically come under the supervision of the School Medical Service.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

- (a) Infant Welfare Clinics at the Public Health Department, 20A, Stonor Street, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 4 p.m. Delicate children under school age can be sent to the Alford Aid Society's Open-Air Day Nursery on St. Martin's Hill.

- (b) Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. The services of a Consultant may be obtained by Doctors needing assistance in difficult or complicated Maternity cases.
- (c) Minor Ailments Clinic at St. John's Council School, Northgate, on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, at 9.15 a.m.
- (d) A full time Dental Officer inspects the teeth of school children and treatment is given at the Dental Clinic.
- (e) On the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, treatment is given at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital to children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, Crippling Defects, Defective Vision and Surgical Tuberculosis.
- (f) The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, as follows:—
 Females—Tuesdays at 6 p.m.
 Males—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays (new cases), Fridays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.
- (g) Immunisation Clinic for protection against Diphtheria, on Friday mornings at the School Clinic, and at other times when required.
- (h) The Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Canterbury Dispensary, 11, Longport Street, on Fridays from 10.30 to 12.30 p.m.

Hospital Services Available for the Inhabitants of the Area.—

The Council have not yet consulted with any Consultative Hospital Committee set up in the area (Sec. 13 of Local Government Act, 1929).

The Hospital provision for Canterbury is as follows:—

- (a) **General Medical and Surgical Cases.**—The Kent and Canterbury Hospital has 191 beds, including 10 beds at the Whitstable and Tankerton Cottage Hospital Convalescent Homes.
- (b) **Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.**—Appropriate Specialists attend at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.
 The Council make payment for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum at this Hospital (including In-patient treatment).
- (c) **Orthopædic.**—An Orthopædic Specialist attends at the above Hospital.
- (d) **Children.**—A Children's Ward at the above Hospital. Convalescent children are frequently sent to Homes at various Kent Coast Health Resorts,

- (e) **Isolation Hospital.**—The Borough Infectious Disease Hospital in Stodmarsh Road has well equipped Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Blocks and supplies accommodation in 44 beds and cots. The Nursing staff consists of the Matron, a Staff Nurse and 4 Assistant Nurses.
- (f) **Smallpox Hospital.**—The Borough Smallpox Hospital in Stodmarsh Road contains 8 beds.
- (g) **Tuberculosis.**—The County Sanatorium at Lenham contains 10 beds for the use of Canterbury patients. Accommodation can be obtained at other Sanatoria and Training Colonies when necessary. Surgical cases are sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate.
- (h) **Shelters.**—Two revolving shelters are maintained in the Nunnery Fields Hospital grounds for two male and two female patients.
- (i) **Chronic Sick, etc.**—There is accommodation for chronic sick and elderly persons, as well as homeless infants and children, at the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee at Nunnery Fields. (See under L.G.A., 1929.)
- (j) **Maternity.**—The Canterbury Maternity Hostel in the Dane John has accommodation for 6 patients. Two beds are available at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for complicated Maternity cases.
- (k) **Mental Hygiene.**—A Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic is held at the General Hospital by the Medical Superintendent of the City Mental Hospital.
The Health Visitor acts as an authorised officer for the purposes of Section 17 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.
- (l) **Cancer.**—Operative treatment is available at the General Hospital. A Cancer Clinic has been established at the West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, for all persons in the County, and radium treatment is available there to citizens of Canterbury.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) **General Nursing.**—The Queen's Institute of District Nurses supplies two District Nurses.
- (b) **Infectious Diseases.**—A part-time Nurse is employed from the District Nurses by the Town Council in cases of Measles, Whooping Cough or other Infectious Diseases, when this is considered desirable by the

Medical Officer of Health. A whole-time Nurse would be more satisfactory.

Ambulance Facilities.—Two motor ambulances are kept at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital and are used to convey patients to and from the Hospital and Infirmary. The St. John Ambulance Association now own an ambulance and this is used in Canterbury and district.

An ambulance is kept for Infectious Cases at the Isolation Hospital.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 and 1927.

It should be remembered that there are two main administrative groups of Mental Defectives, viz. :—

- (1) The Statutory Cases—dealt with by the Mental Deficiency Committee.
- (2) The Education Cases—educable mentally defective children between the ages of 7 and 16 for whose education the Education Committee is responsible.

Ascertainment.—It is hoped that in future most of the cases who become “subject to be dealt with” under these Acts will have been previously ascertained (if they have been in attendance at Canterbury Elementary Schools) as mentally defective under the Education Act.

The School Medical Department now has records of the following number of retarded children under 18 years of age :—

Mental Classification.	Intelligent Quotient.	No. of Children.
Imbecile ...	25—50 ...	16
Mental Defectives ... (Special School Cases)	50—75 ...	44
Borderline Cases ...	70—80 ...	30
Dull & Backward Cases ... (Suspected of Mental Deficiency)	80—90 ...	18
Total ...		108

There are therefore approximately 44 children, apart from those not yet ascertained, who are unable to receive proper benefit from the education at an ordinary Elementary School.

During the year one imbecile child was notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

School children are certified as mentally-defective under the Education Acts and it should be understood that a proportion of these certified as defective during school life will not necessarily be certifiable under the Mental Deficiency Acts when they reach the age of 16 years. Much then depends upon the amount of temperamental defect, if any, and the child's capacity to earn a living and to fit normally into some simple environment.

Supervision.—The supervision of cases ascertained both under the Education Act and the Mental Deficiency Acts is undertaken by the Kent Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, who, in addition, conduct an Occupation Centre in Canterbury.

The following table shows the classification of the Mental Deficiency Cases :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Institutions	18	10	28
Under Guardianship	3	1	4
On Licence	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	21	12	33
	—	—	—

In addition to these there were 41 cases who are under supervision only.

Five female and seven male patients have been accommodated at the Institution of the Public Assistance Committee and the remainder at various institutions in other parts of the country.

Occupation Centre.—The number on the books at the Occupation Centre was 9 at the end of the year. This Centre gives such training as far as possible to the lower grade defectives and provides a means of supervision, useful occupation and amusement to older defectives, some of whom would otherwise require to be sent to Institutions.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

A Statutory Committee administers the provisions of this Act and includes six members of the Council and two co-opted members. Blind persons in Canterbury are also supervised by the Canterbury Blind Persons Charity Committee (voluntary workers) and there is a Home Teacher who devotes one-third of his time to City patients and the remainder of his time to County cases.

There are 45 persons on the register, the majority being elderly persons and unemployable, but there are three home workers and three workshop employees.

Certification.—Early in 1932 arrangements were made for the examination and certification of blind persons, within the meaning of the Act, by an Ophthalmic Specialist, who is also the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Education Committee.

Prevention of Blindness.—No special action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. The treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum under our Child Welfare scheme and of children with defective vision under the School Medical Service must, however, do much to prevent the development of blindness in

later life. There is also a well-equipped Ophthalmic Department at the local Voluntary Hospital, so that members of the general public should have no difficulty in obtaining any necessary treatment for eye complaints.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

The district has been singularly free from the common infectious diseases during the year.

Under the Notification of Disease Act, 61 cases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) were notified by Medical Practitioners as against 67 in 1936. It is a matter of common knowledge that many diseases, such as Plague, Leprosy and Typhus Fever, once so common in mediaeval times, are now known no more in this country.

Other diseases such as Smallpox (abolished from Germany due to compulsory Vaccination and re-Vaccination) and Diphtheria are still far too prevalent, although means for their control are now in the hands of the medical profession, but unfortunately have not as yet been made compulsory.

All cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector as soon as notified in order to ensure that all proper precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Nunnery Fields Institution, and there is provision for the cleansing of verminous persons at the School Clinic, and was made use on 6 occasions during the year.

Smallpox.—Although no case has been notified in Canterbury for several years, the danger is always imminent and always serious, not so much, perhaps, to the health of the individual, as the type of the disease now prevalent is very mild, but owing to the crippling effect the isolation of a large number of cases would have on the financial resources of the area.

VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

Mr. Rose, the Vaccination Officer, reports that the final figures for 1936 are as follows:—

BIRTHS REGISTERED—450.

Successful Vaccinations	...	...	...	162
Insusceptible	...	...	...	2
Exemptions	...	...	...	243
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	15
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	2
Removed to other districts, untraced, etc...	...	...	...	26
				<hr/>
				450
				<hr/>

Thus more than 50 per cent. of the babies born during the year were exempted from Vaccination.

It is a matter for regret that in this country the population is becoming more and more an unvaccinated one. Although the present type of the disease is mild, we have no guarantee that it will remain so, and parents would be well advised to see that all their children are vaccinated in infancy and again at the end of ten years.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever.—Forty-five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Forty were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and there were no deaths from the Disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is used in severe cases with excellent results. No definite conclusions can be reached owing to the small number of patients to whom the serum was given. The minimum length of stay in hospital of patients has been four weeks. No return cases have been notified.

**Table 1 Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
for the Year 1937.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	45	40	—
Diphtheria	3	3	—
Pneumonia	12	—	16
Erysipelas	9	—	—
Malaria	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	2	1
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Para Typhoid... ..	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
TOTALS	78	49	17

Table II. Age Distribution of All Cases Notified (except Tuberculosis) during 1937

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES.											
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-10 years.	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years
Small Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	2	27	9	1	4	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Dysentery...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	2	—	3	29	11	2	12	9	5	4

Diphtheria.—Three cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 26 cases in the previous year.

Of these cases 1 resided in the County area, being admitted from the General Hospital, and 1 was an adult patient. There were no deaths from diphtheria during the year.

Immunisation Clinic.—Free immunisation is offered to all school children and infants.

One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight attendances were made by 302 children either at the Welfare Centre or the School Clinic for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation, either with or without a preliminary Schick Test.

In addition, 2,359 children had been protected against Diphtheria previous to 1937. A certain proportion of the remaining children are, of course, naturally immune to the disease.

During the past the treatment of this disease has often been a heavy charge upon the local rates, far exceeding the cost of immunisation, and a special effort should be made in the future to increase the percentage of immune children in the community.

The following Table gives details of the work accomplished up to the end of 1937 :—

Number of Sessions held (1937)	35
Number of attendances in 1937 (including a few immunised at the Health Offices, Sanatorium and Welfare Centre) ...	1568
Total number of children dealt with up to the end of 1937	2681
Cases immunised 1928-1930, but records lost	20
Number recorded in Card Index (1928-1937)	2661
Number of children whose names were added to Card Index during 1937	302
Number of Schick Tests performed in 1937...	331

No immunised child has died from the disease during the past five years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were no notifications during the year.

The importance of early treatment of this disease cannot be stressed too greatly. Of all diseases of the eye, Ophthalmia Neonatorum causes the most blindness—27% of all cases admitted into blind institutions are due to this infection. The gonococcus is responsible in 60% of cases, and is the only organism which gives rise to corneal complications, but as in the early stage of the disease the exact causal organism is not at once apparent,

all cases of inflammation of a baby's eyes, however slight, should be notified if commencing within 21 days of birth.

Enteric Fever, including Para Typhoid Fever.—One case of Para Typhoid Fever was notified during the year.

Nothing so strikingly shows the value of good sanitation and a pure water supply as the remarkable decline which has taken place during the past 50 years in the incidence and mortality of this disease.

Pneumonia.—Twelve notifications of this disease were received during the year, as against 2 in 1936. Disease of the respiratory system forms one of the chief causes of mortality, and a considerable amount can be done to mitigate this by educating the people in the value of fresh air.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. No relationship has been observed between cases of Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Under the power given to Local Authorities by the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, cases of Puerperal Fever are admitted to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for treatment.

Measles and Whooping Cough.—These diseases, although treated lightly by the lay public, always justify grave concern, for they can initiate grave respiratory complications and may often be an antecedent of Tuberculosis. They are usually more dangerous to child-life than Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Nine cases of Erysipelas, and one of Malaria were notified during the year.

Influenza was the cause of 9 deaths in 1937, as compared with 7 deaths in 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Notifications.—There were 39 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1937.

During recent years the incidence of this disease has been declining in Canterbury, and the cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially, are of far less severity than was formerly the case.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—There were 10 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year—9 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary.

There has been a great decline in the deaths from this disease in recent years. Thus, whilst the average number of deaths in Canterbury from Tuberculosis was 44 per year during

the quinquennium 1908—1912, it has only been 18 per year during the last five years.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Longport Street is run in conjunction with the Kent County Council Dispensary and is open weekly on Fridays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., when the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Pearce, attends. To it come patients sent by Doctors, cases under observation, and cases under treatment at home.

The Health Committee grant extra nourishment to necessitous patients who have received Sanatorium treatment.

Below are given particulars of the work done for Canterbury patients only :—

Number of persons on the Dispensary Register (including contacts)	89
Number of attendances at the Dispensary	488
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners	148
Number of other visits of Tuberculosis Officer to homes	41
Number of visits of Tuberculosis Nurse to homes	222
X-Ray Examinations made (Kent and Canterbury Hospital)	41
Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	64

In addition, patients are visited in their homes by the Medical Officer of Health (especially in connection with the provision of Sanatorium treatment) and also by the District Nurses and the Health Visitor.

The Alford Aid Society render great assistance in the after-care of Tuberculosis patients.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 22 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, 17 were discharged and 1 died in Institution.

No alterations have taken place in the arrangements for Institutional treatment, which are set out below :—

- (1) The use of 10 beds is reserved at Lenham Sanatorium for Canterbury patients. This Sanatorium provides for early pulmonary cases, and patients in an advanced stage and children are not usually admitted.
- (2) Children are admitted to Holt Sanatorium, Norfolk; also to St. Nicholas Hospital, Victoria Home, Margate, Alexandra Hospital.
- (3) Two revolving shelters, one for males and one for females, each accommodating two persons, are available in the Nunnery Fields Infirmary grounds for advanced cases.

- (4) The City has the call of two beds in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis cases.
- (5) Patients are sent to various outside Sanatoria and Training Colonies from time to time. (Cases were sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital during the year.)

The City Council also have two shelters for patients requiring treatment at home and bedrooms are disinfected after death from Tuberculosis, or when patients are removed to Institutions.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 62)

No action was necessary during the year as regards tuberculous employees in the milk trade, or for the compulsory removal to hospital of advanced and infectious cases.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1937.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
		Sanatorium Beds	Hospital Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Joints Other Conditions
Adult Males ...	1	5	2	2 Beds at Kent and Canterbury Hospital for Surgical Cases	
Adult Females ...	1	5	2		
Children under 15	1	2	—		
Total	3	12	4		

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1937.

No. of Patients	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Adults — M	3	9	6	—	6
„ F	3	7	7	1	2
Children—M	2	3	4	—	1
„ F	—	3	—	—	3
Total	8	22	17	1	12

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1937.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
91	72	163	30	35	65	228

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1937.

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	4	3	1	3	1	—	—	—
35-45	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
45-55	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-65	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
65 and over	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	16	10	7	6	7	3	—	1

Venereal Disease.

The local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council arranged for three lectures to be given during the year on the subject of Venereal Disease—one for men, one for women and one for an audience of both sexes. These lectures were illustrated with films and were very well attended.

Return made by the Medical Officers of the Canterbury Treatment Centre (Kent and Canterbury Hospital) for the years ending 31st December, 1936 and 1937.

year :—	Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the		Canterbury.		Kent.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
(a) Syphilis	12	19	4	7	8	12
(b) Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Gonorrhœa ...	20	17	7	3	13	14
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	29	24	13	6	16	18
Total ..	61	60	24	16	37	44

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including intermediate attendance for irrigation, etc.) : 760.

Canterbury : 289; Kent : 471.

Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of treatment during the year : 87.

The Clinic is open as follows :—

Females—Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Males—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE LOCAL CENTRE.

Number of cases which at beginning of year under report were under treatment or observation for :—Syphilis : Males 18, Females 9; total 27. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 26, Females 2; total 28. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 13, Females 1; total 14.

Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for :—Syphilis : Males 8, Females 2; total 10. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 23, Females 0; total 23. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 28, Females 7; total 35.

Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for :—Syphilis : Males 13, Females 6; total 19. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 2, Females 5; total 7. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 3, Females 0; total 3.

78 specimens were taken for Bacteriological Examination.

14 specimens were taken for Wassermann Reaction.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SWABS FOR DIPHTHERIA.

In order to obviate the former delay in the receipt of reports, a Laboratory has been established at the Health Offices, where Diphtheria swabs are examined by the M.O.H. The following table shows the work done at the Laboratory during recent years :

	Year.	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria—	1930	31	293	324
	1931	6	91	97
	1932	12	133	145
	1933	6	131	137
	1934	19	171	190
	1935	21	214	235
	1936	22	208	230
	1937	1	73	74

Midwifery Service

As the Inspector under this Act, I made periodical inspections of the Midwives' Homes, Records and Equipment, and found everything satisfactory.

Midwives.—There are 10 Registered Midwives practising in the Area, all of whom are certified: 3 attached to the Maternity Hostel, one to the Barracks, 2 to the Infirmary, and 4 in the City.

Registration of Nursing Homes :—

No. of applications for registration	1
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

No. of Homes registered—

(1) As Maternity Homes	2
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) As Nursing Homes & Maternity Homes	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---

(3) As Nursing Homes	1
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

No. of applications for exemption from registration	1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

No. of cases in which exemption was granted	1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Maternal Mortality.—When necessary enquiries are made by the Medical Officer of Health in the case of Maternal deaths.

PAYMENT OF DOCTORS' FEES UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

A Midwife is required to send for medical help in certain defined conditions occurring in the mother or child.

In 1937 medical help was sent for in 102 cases, as noted through the receipt of Midwives' notices that medical assistance had been summoned, as compared with 78 cases during the previous year.

The Midwife is required to send for the doctor desired by the patient, the Local Supervising Authority being responsible for the payment of the doctors' fees, in accordance with a scale of fees prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

It should be noted that no fee shall be paid by the Local Supervising Authority :—

1. When the doctor is under obligation to give treatment under National Insurance Acts, or agrees to receive a fee direct from the patient.
2. When the doctor submits his claim later than within a period of two months from the date on which he was called in.
3. In respect of any services performed by the Doctor on any date later than the tenth day from the date of his first attendance, unless he has reported to the Local Supervising Authority as to the reasons for such further attendance.
4. No fee shall be payable in respect of any services performed by the doctor after the expiry of four weeks from the date of the birth of the child.

During 1937, 71, claims, amounting to £104, were received from Medical Practitioners, and for the same period a sum of £70 was ultimately recovered from the patients.

The Midwives Act, 1936.

Under Section 1 of the Midwives Act, it became the duty of every local supervising authority to secure that the number of certified Midwives (employed as whole-time servants either of the Council itself or of voluntary organisations) who are available in its area for attendance on women in their homes as Midwives or as Maternity Nurses during a period of not less than the lying-in period, is adequate for the needs of the area.

In Canterbury it was decided that the City Council should employ four full-time Municipal Midwives to act both as Midwives and Maternity Nurses. A standard charge is made irrespective of whether it is a first or a later confinement and on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health this charge can be reduced in cases of necessity.

In October, 1937, three Midwives already practising in Canterbury were appointed as whole-time officers of the Council, and one new appointment was made.

Two Midwives are in attendance at each session of the Pre-Natal Clinic, when bookings are made; and the Midwives attend daily at the Health Offices. In this way the Midwives co-operate to the fullest extent with the other members of the health organisation and the scheme is working very well up to the present.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Notification of Births.—It should be remembered that the whole system of Health Visiting rests on the due notification of births within 36 hours of their occurrence.

Notification of births is well carried out in the City, 73 per cent. being notified by Midwives; 25 per cent. by Medical Practitioners; and 2 per cent. by the Registrar of Births.

412 Births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, including 9 Illegitimate Births and 20 Still-births. The corrected number of Live Births actually belonging to the district was 368, as compared with 401 for the previous year.

General Arrangements.—Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice a week at the Health Department, 20a, Stour Street. The accommodation consists of a large Waiting room which is used as a Lecture Hall, a Weighing Room and a Consultation Room. A shelter for prams is provided.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held once a week at the Welfare Centre. A grant is made to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital in respect of the treatment of Complicated Maternity Cases, and the services of a Consultant are available for Maternity Cases, when assistance is needed at the patient's home. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum requiring In-patient treatment are also admitted to this Hospital.

Arrangements have been made for Dental treatment by the School Dental Surgeon.

INFANT CONSULTATION CLINIC, at 2.30 p.m. on THURSDAYS.

The Medical Officer of Health attends this Clinic for the purpose of examining and advising in all necessary cases, and consultation notes are kept under a card index system.

Number of Members under one year of age	...	287
„ Members* over one year	... ..	142
„ times opened	... ..	44
Total number of attendances under one year	...	2983
„ „ „ over one year	... ..	1059
Average number of attendances	... ..	92

Drugs and Patent Foods are on sale at cost price, and the Health Committee make free grants in case of necessity.

All babies are weighed, and the weights are entered on special cards held by each mother, and also recorded in the Clinic Register.

Thanks are due for the generous help given at the Clinics by the following ladies:—

ATTENDANCES:

On Tuesdays.				On Thursdays			
Mrs. Stempt	...	...	37	Miss Bacon	..	...	38
Mrs. Woolnough	...	...	38	Mrs. Stempt	...	...	28
				Miss Watson	...	...	6
				Miss Aitken	...	...	40
				Mrs. Handford	...	...	39
				Miss Page	...	...	5
				Mrs. Woolnough	...	...	42

LITERATURE STALL.

						s.	d.
Paid out	...	...	...	...	...	—
Paid in	...	...	...	...	...		6

LECTURE CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAYS.

No. of Members recorded (Babies & Toddlers)	...	...	...	...	...	135
„ times opened	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total number of mothers' attendances	...	...	...	...	...	736
„ „ babies'	„	„	„	...	...	160
„ „ toddlers'	„	„	„	...	...	331
Average number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	32

It should be remembered that the main object of the Infant Welfare Clinics is the maintenance of health and the teaching of mothercraft, that is, the science of the rearing of children. They have not been established for the treatment of disease; therefore children requiring anything beyond minor treatment should be referred to their own doctors or to hospitals. The tendency of many mothers, who have not paid due attention to the elementary rules of health, to rely too much on "the bottle of medicine" to cure their sickly children, should be strongly discouraged.

Special Clinic Attendances 3907
(Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)

Lectures were given during the year on Hygiene and Feeding of Infants, Care and Diet of Ante-Natal Mothers, by Dr. H. Wachter; and on Infectious Diseases by the Medical Officer of Health.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAYS.

Number of women attending	...	...	...	182
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	433
Number of times opened	...	...	...	41

THRIFT CLUB, i/c MISS MAGUIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1936	...	...	3 0
Paid in during year ended 31st December, 1937	...	12 10	0
Total	...	£12 13	0
		£	s. d.
Paid out during year ended 31st December, 1937	...	12 10	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1937	...	...	3 0
Total	...	£12 13	0

CLOTHING CLUB.

This provides members with materials at cost prices, and garments are made up free of charge by the Ladies' Working Party. The success of the Clothing Club is due to the enthusiasm of Mrs. Bacon and Party and Mrs. Stempt.

Amount of money taken during the year	...	£17/11/5
Number of Garments sent in	...	452

CLINIC WOOLLIES for 1937

Number of Garments sent in, 97; Last year, 119.

Rivers and Streams

There is no serious pollution of rivers or streams in this Area, but notices have been sent to riparian occupiers with a view to checking the throwing of rubbish into the river.

Health Education.**(1) Venereal Disease Lectures.**

As reported in the section of the report dealing with Venereal Disease, three lectures were given by the British Social Hygiene Council on Venereal Disease.

(2) General.

Rat Week has been observed as usual during the year and leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed on such subjects as "Mosquitoes," "The Truth About Vaccination," "Protection Against Diphtheria," etc.

Lectures to mothers attending the Welfare Centre have been continued during the winter months and all those in attendance at the Clinics are approached personally with a view to having their infants or young children either vaccinated or immunised against Diphtheria.

It is essential to create a "Health Sense," the feeling that one's body and mind are sacred things, in due proportion to be taken care of. A very great amount of the illness to which mankind is subject—perhaps the greater part of the disabling illness which occurs before old age—is the result, direct or indirect, of unhygienic conduct. Nor are the effects of such conduct merely transitory, but are visited upon the children often "even unto the third and fourth generation."

Canterbury Maternity Hostel Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1937.

No. of cases admitted from Canterbury	...	...	44
No. of cases admitted from the County of Kent	...	...	30
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	74
<hr/>			
No. of Ante-Natal attendances at the Hostel	...	...

No. of times Medical Aid was sought and reasons for requiring assistance :—

After Labour—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	2
Inflamed leg	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	...	...	3
<hr/>					
Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Infants pthtly-Artificial fed	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillborn)	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	2

A. H. F. MAYCOCK, *Matron.*

Canterbury Maternity District Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1937.

No. of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	17
No. of Doctors' Cases	...	...	...	...	20
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	37
					<hr/>

Analysis of Visits—

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	37
Monthly Nursings	...	...	...	...	...	670
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	134
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	80
Casual	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	926
						<hr/>

No. of times when Medical Aid was sought and reasons for requiring assistance :—

Raised Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extended Breech	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminurea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eruption of Skin Over Body	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						8
						<hr/>

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Infants Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Infant Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	0

A. H. F. MAYCOCK, *Matron.*

No. of times Medical Aid was sought by Midwives and reasons for requiring assistance :—

Ruptured Perineum	22
Prolonged Labour	11
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby	3
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	2
Persistent Occipito Posterior... ..	5
Uterine Inertia	11
Complicated Breech Delivery	3
Marginal Placenta Prævia	1
Delayed Labour	1
Head over Brim	1
Collapse	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	6
Tongue Tie	1
Rigidity of Perineum	1
Retained Placenta	2
Old Scar Tissue	1
Premature Infant	2
Premature Labour	1
General Weakness	1
Threatened Miscarriage	5
Subinvolution of Uteris	1
Contraction of Pelvis	1
Contracted Outlet	1
Cardiac Disease	1
Pyrexia	1
Severe Pains in Back	1
Weak Pains	1

Yearly Report of Health Visitor for year ended 31st December, 1937.

Month	A		Deaths of Children		C		D								Remarks
	Notification of Births				Ante-natal		Infectious Diseases								
	1	2	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	Primary	Re-Visits	Measles	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Polioencephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Scarlet Fever
January ...	27	192	—	—	15	15	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	24	185	1	—	12	10	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	30	185	3	—	13	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	27	185	—	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	18	180	1	1	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	25	164	1	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	15	175	1	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	39	147	—	—	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September...	7	30	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	39	125	1	—	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
November...	32	154	—	1	16	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
December...	33	162	2	—	14	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	316	1884	11	3	163	120	5	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of cases visited by the M.O.H. on behalf of the Health Visitor—5.

Number of cases reported to Sanitary Inspector—6.

Number of necessitous cases referred to and helped by the Alford Aid Society—10.

Number of cases referred to and helped by the United Service Fund—12.

Clearance Areas.

The 135 Houses in "Clearance Areas" have now been demolished, the families having been re-housed in the Council's Housing Estate at Vauxhall. This action relieved 84 persons living in 14 houses, which were overcrowded.

Fifty-six representations were made during the year. Of these—

1. Demolition Orders were made in respect to 26 houses :—
 - 1, New Ruttington Lane.
 - 1/2, Cold Bath Cottages.
 - 16, Cobden Place.
 - 109, 110, 111, Wincheap Street.
 - 2/3, Burgate Lane.
 - 52, Ivy Lane.
 - 129/130, Northgate Street.
 - 2, 3, 4 and 5, Mount Pleasant Cottages.
 - 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Castle Row.
 - 60/61, New Ruttington Lane.
2. Undertakings not to let for human habitation were accepted in respect to four houses :—
 - 1, The Almonry.
 - 65/66, North Lane.
 - Orchard Cottage, Wincheap.
3. After carefully considering the proposals for the re-conditioning of the property, also the report of the Sanitary Inspector, the offers of the "Owners" to carry out certain alterations and re-conditioning of the following ten premises were accepted :—
 - 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Burgate Lane.
 - 34, 35 and 36, Dover Street.
 - 55/56, Northgate Street.
4. Representations in respect to the following 16 houses were considered and the "Owners" given notice to attend before the Committee in 1938 :—
 - 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Military Road.
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Welby Square.
5. Three houses upon which Demolition Orders had been made were demolished during the year :—
 - 1, New Ruttington Lane.
 - 1/2, Cold Bath Cottages.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	414
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	473
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	206
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	265
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	56
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	358

2. Remedy of Defects during Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	329
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	26
--	----

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 54
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein 54
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 396
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 13
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 39
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 169
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Prosecutions
Factories—(including Factory Laundries)	31	7	} Nil.
Workshops—(including Workshop Laundries)	45	20	
Workplaces—(other than Outworkers' premises) ...	10	1	
Total	86	28	Nil.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—			} Nil.
Want of cleanliness	19	19	
Want of ventilation	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	
Want of drainage to floors ...	6	6	
Other Nuisances	12	9	
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	4	3	
Unsuitable or Defective ...	5	4	
Not separate for sexes ...	2	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—	—	—	} Nil.
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s 101)	—	—	
Other offences	—	—	
Total	48	42	Nil.

One Underground Bakehouse is registered, which, on inspection, was found in good condition.

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108.

It was not found necessary to give any verbal or written notice under this section during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken by the Council under this Section during the year.

This table includes action taken under the Public Health Act, 1936.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
20A, Stour Street.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City and County Borough of Canterbury.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit herewith my **twenty-fifth** Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer for the City of Canterbury.

I desire to tender my best thanks to the Members of the Council for their support during the year, also to the Officials of the Council for their help and advice in carrying out the various duties of a Sanitary Inspector.

Ten Statutory and 365 Preliminary Notices were served to abate Nuisances. It is gratifying to find such a large amount of work carried out (98 per cent.) without the necessity of serving Statutory Notices.

The work of providing W.C. pans with hand-pulled flushing cisterns has proceeded steadily throughout the year, 193 new waste water preventors being provided and fixed.

A further 22 certificates were issued in respect of the "permitted number" allowed under the Housing Act, 1935, the total number of certificates now issued being 3,057.

Three prosecutions were instituted during the year under the Food and Drugs Act. In two cases convictions were obtained; in the other the summons was withdrawn.

One appeal was made by the Owner to the County Court in respect to a demolition order under the Housing Act; the appeal was dismissed. The Town Clerk conducted each of the cases on behalf of the City Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Canterbury is a County Borough, built on the banks of the River Stour, in the County of Kent. The City stands on the chalk formation, while near the Northern Boundary may be found the border of the London clay.

The Corporation of the City are responsible for the Sanitary administration of the district.

Drainage.

The Sewerage of the City is mainly on the combined water-carriage system, some parts of the central portion having separate surface-water and foul drains.

The main outfall of the foul sewers runs along Broad Oak Road to the Irrigation Works near the eastern boundary of the City; the works are erected on the "Filter" system, the effluent being discharged into the River Stour, the works being under the efficient supervision of the Irrigation and Scavenging Committee.

The surface-water sewers discharge into the River Stour.

The Houses within the City Area, with very few exceptions at the outlying farms and cottages, are connected with the main drainage system. During the year St. Edmund's School was connected to the City sewer at St. Thomas' Hill.

Closet Accommodation.

During the "Housing Survey" early in 1936, the opportunity was taken of ascertaining the type of closet in use at every house visited. Form A's were then analysed, and it is estimated the number and type of closet accommodation in use in connection with dwelling houses in the City is as follows:—

Water-Closets provided with proper flushing apparatus.	Water-Closets hand flushed.	Pail Closets.	Total.
6,955	228	42	7,225

Scavenging and House Refuse Disposal.

House refuse collection and disposal is under the supervision of the Irrigation Committee of the City Council, and is carried out under the direct control of the City Engineer.

One electric tip-waggon and three petrol-driven waggons collect the refuse three times weekly from all districts. The refuse is then carried to the "Controlled Tip" off the Vauxhall Road.

The condition of the receptacles for storage of refuse matter is very undesirable in a number of premises.

Each house should be provided with a movable receptacle, of reasonable size and construction, with proper cover.

I am again, however, pleased to report a steady increase in the number of proper dustbins in use in the City.

Smoke Abatement.

The Canterbury area is very free from smoke pollution, owing to the small number of factories in the district.

Common Lodging Houses.

Situation of Premises Registered.

20, King Street ...	...	...	...	32 beds
23, King Street ...	...	...	...	16 beds
43, King Street ...	...	...	...	33 beds

Each of these premises is provided with secondary means of escape in case of fire.

The three registered premises, with 81 beds, appear to be quite adequate for the number of lodgers requiring this class of accommodation in the City.

List of Bye-Laws and Regulations in Force Relating to Public Health in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 80).

Cleaning, etc., and Removal of Refuse.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).

Slaughter-houses.—(Town Improvements Clauses Act, 1847).

Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Rubbish, and the Keeping of Animals.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).

New Streets and Buildings.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 157; and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 23).

Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse.—(P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 26).

Public Conveniences.—(P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 20).

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Bye-Law as to Litter on Highways.—(Municipal Corporation Act, 1882).

Bye-Law as to " Drainage of Existing Buildings."—(P.H. Act, 1875).

Public Health Act, 1936.

The following Acts have been adopted in the Borough:—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Whole).

Return of Sanitary Work for the Year 1937.

No. of Premises Inspected (Public Health Acts)...	...	208
„ Re-Inspections (Public Health Acts) ...	...	329
„ Premises Inspected (Housing Act)...	...	206
„ Re-Inspections (Housing Act) ...	...	59
„ Bacterial Milks Taken ...	...	43
„ Premises Inspected (Infectious Diseases) ...	...	30
„ „ „ Factories—Power ...	...	31
„ „ „ Factories—Without Power ...	...	10
„ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops		48
„ „ „ Ice Cream Makers ...	...	2
„ „ „ Bakehouses ...	...	35
„ „ „ Slaughterhouses ...	...	1039
„ „ „ (Shops Acts) ...	...	46
Visits, <i>re</i> Sale of Food Stuffs ...	...	75
„ „ Food and Drugs Acts ...	...	116
„ „ Samples of Water—Public 10, Private 16		26
Inspections ...	...	5507
Calls, etc. ...	...	2303
Total Inspections ...	...	7810

Improvements.

Drains—

Re-constructed, intercepted and ventilated ...	...	74
Repaired ...	...	101
Soil pipe or ventilator pipes repaired or provided ...	...	58
Gulley or other Traps fixed ...	...	193

Water-Closets or Closets—

Pan and Trap provided ...	...	170
Water Supply provided ...	...	193
Ventilated ...	...	58

Sanitary Dustbins provided	113
--------------------------------	-----	-----

Yards—

Paving repaired ...	...	78
Paving provided ...	...	38
Sinks provided ...	...	37
Overcrowding abated ...	...	0

Other Improvements—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	188
Walls repaired for dampness	...	...	...	...	...	209
Floors repaired or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	127
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	79
Guttering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	196
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	522
Total Improvements						2491
Total Premises Improved						454

Preliminary Notices served, 365; Statutory Notices served, 10;
Complied, 4.

Complaints—Verbally, 12; In writing, 97.—Total, 109.
Letters written, 197.

Particulars—Drains tested :

Water 257, Smoke 291, Chemical 42—Total 590.

Drains found defective :

Water 26, Smoke 58, Chemical 10—Total 94.

Inspection of Food.

One thousand and eighty inspections of Slaughter-houses and Food Depôts were made during the year 1937 :—

Number of visits in which unsound or diseased
food was dealt with ... 537

Amount surrendered or destroyed ... 13,703 lbs.

In dealing with diseased carcasses the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Meat are carefully considered in each case.

Arrangements have been made to keep a record of each animal inspected during 1937, so as the form issued may be properly filled in for the year 1938.

The Insurance Scheme seems to be carried on with a good deal of success in the Canterbury Area, and is worked entirely by the butchers—which, I think, is most satisfactory to all concerned in the question of meat inspection and condemnation.

This scheme, which allows for payment for meat and offals surrendered as diseased, has now been in existence for 24 years.

During the whole of this time, Councillor H. Rigden has been Honorary Secretary, and it is largely owing to his courteous and tactful manner that, in such a long period no complaint has been made, either from the Meat Traders or the Inspector, of undue interference in the examination and condemnation of diseased meat, which, without exception, happens to every Butcher in the area during the course of the year.

I am also pleased to report that the Meat Traders are very prompt in giving notice of any diseased meat or abnormality found upon slaughtering any animal.

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses on Register.		No. in use end of year 1936.	No. in use end of year 1937.
Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	4	4
Registered Slaughterhouses	...	9	9
		—	—
Total	... ..	13	13
		—	—

The premises are maintained in a cleanly condition, any necessary repairs being immediately carried out.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Meat Traders generally have endeavoured to carry out the Regulations, both as to giving the Notices required and the storage of Meat and Foodstuffs.

The exposing of Meat for Sale behind well-ventilated glass fronts is not only approved by the public, but the meat traders generally are of opinion this is the best method to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

CLASSIFIED CONDEMNED FOODS, 1937.

No of Animals diseased or cases of unsound food stuffs dealt with.	DESCRIPTION.	DISEASES, ETC.	Weight in lbs.
2	Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis —	1488
5	Part Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis —	1457
226	Bullocks' Offals	Tuberculosis 151 Actinomycosis 15 Distoma 50 Cysts 2 Abscess 4 Pleurisy 1 Angioma 1 Cirrhosis 1 Nephritis 1	5596
3	Part Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Pleurisy 2 Injury 1	41
13	Sheeps' Offals	Distoma 9 Rufescens 2 Pleurisy 1 Fevered 1	46
8	Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 5 Erysipelas 1 Jaundice 1 Inflammation 1	780
125	Part Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 115 Actinomycosis 1 Abscess 6 Pleurisy 2 Injuries 1	1962
115	Pigs' Offals	Tuberculosis 36 Cysts 1 Cirrhosis 64 Pleurisy 9 Peritonitis 3 Abscess 2	435
4	Calves' Offals	Tuberculosis 2 Abscess 1 Carditis 1	44
19	Imported Meat	Unsound —	1009
2	Bacon	Unsound —	51
14	Various Tinned Foods	Unsound —	766
1	Fish	Unsound —	28
537			13703

Sale of Food and Drugs Act

One hundred and sixteen Samples were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst; of these, 7 Samples of milk were reported as being below the standard and one Sample of grape fruit contained a slight trace of carbolic acid.

No cases were dealt with under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, or the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.

Samples obtained.	HOW TAKEN.		TOTAL.	Action Taken.	Remarks.
	Form-ally.	Inform-ally.			
Milk	46	2	48	Milk Sample No. 37, 9% deficient in fat— Vendor summoned: 10/- fine. Milk Sample No. 61, 6% deficient in fat— Vendor cautioned by letter. Milk Sample No. 62, 6% deficient in fat— Vendor cautioned by letter. Milk Sample No. 66, contained 4.7% of added water. Further sample on delivery to the Vendor was taken as set out below (Nos. 89 and 90). Milk Sample No. 90, contained 15% of added water— Summons issued: Vendor fined £10. Milk Sample No. 89, contained 1.7% of added water— Summons issued; withdrawn after fine having been imposed upon same Vendor in respect to Sample No. 90. Milk Sample No. 98, 4% deficient in fat— Vendor cautioned verbally.	
Cream	—	8	8		
Butter	—	6	6		
Margarine	—	8	8		
Lard	—	8	8		
Cheese	—	2	2		
Sausage Meat	—	9	9		
Sardines	—	2	2		
Tinned Milk	—	2	2		
Tinned Peas	—	2	2		
Jam	—	2	2		
Ice Cream	—	2	2		
Bread	—	8	8		
Rice	—	2	2		
Lemonade Crystals	—	2	2		
Ginger Wine	—	2	2		
Malt Vinegar	—	2	2		
Grape Fruit	—	1	1		
Total	46	70	116		This sample reported as containing slight trace of Carbolic Acid.

The number of samples submitted to Public Analyst during the year was 116.

No. of Samples Adulterated .. 7

Percentage of Samples Adulterated

6%

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number on Register at end of year :—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	30
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	39
						—

Thirty-nine Retail Purveyors of Milk were on the Register at the end of the year.

Forty-eight inspections have been made; also a number of re-visits during the repairs, and alteration of premises.

The utensils inspected were in good condition and clean.

During the year several of the milk carts, box-carriers of cycles, etc., were found not to have been thoroughly washed; the Purveyors were cautioned.

The Milk supply is largely from local farms in the adjoining Rural areas, only a small quantity being sent in by rail. Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., has been appointed to examine cattle under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Ten Licences have been granted under the Order :—

Two " Bottling " Licences for " Tuberculin Tested " Milk.

Four " Producer's " Licences for " Accredited " Milk.

Two Licences in respect to bottling establishments for " Pastenrised " Milk, the apparatus used being the " Astra " Self-Recording Apparatus, capacity 200 gallons; and the " Unified " Machine, capacity 75 gallons per hour.

Two " Distributor's " Licences for " T.T." Milk.

Clean Milk.

Thirteen samples of " Ordinary " milk were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst :—

(Of these eight were reported as complying with the Methylene Blue Test, and five not complying with the test :—

Period of discolourisation

in the five samples ... $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Coliform bacilli were present in one sample.

The vendors of these five samples were informed and requested to improve the condition as to cleanliness of vessels, utensils, etc.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Five samples were submitted for examination.

One of "T.T." and four of "Accredited" milk. All these were reported as complying with the test.

T.B. Milk Examination.

Twenty-five samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory, Maidstone, and reported as follows:—

Twenty-two were "free from Tubercle Bacilli."

Three samples, procured from two farms, showed evidence of tubercular infection. The farms were visited by the Veterinary Inspectors and later, further samples were examined, which were found to be free from Tubercle Bacilli. One of the farms was in the County and the other in the City area.

Removal of Patients to Hospital and Disinfection.

A Horse-drawn Ambulance is provided by the Council for the removal of infected patients to the Isolation Hospital.

Rooms are disinfected by Formaldehyde Spraying of floors; after which 40 per cent. Formalin is vaporised. The disinfecting apparatus is situated at the Public Assistance Committee's Institution, in which a Manlove-Alliott Steam Disinfector is provided for disinfection or disinfestation of bedding, etc. The arrangement has worked most satisfactorily during the year.

The Public Assistance Committee make an hourly charge for the use of the apparatus, the loading and unloading of clothing, etc., being carried out by the Disinfector for the Public Health Department.

Bedding, etc., Disinfected.

	Disinfected.	Destroyed
Mattresses	67	11
Beds	26	5
Bolsters	29	—
Pillows and Cushions	166	17
Blankets and Bed Covers	192	11
Sheets	78	—
Floor Mats	76	1
Articles of Clothing, Curtains, etc. ...	378	54
Total	1012	99

Shops Act, 1934

Section 10: Arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers

The City Council having instructed the Sanitary Inspector to enforce this section, action was taken during the year in respect to thirteen premises which were found, upon inspection, not to be provided with the necessary sanitary conveniences, etc., to comply with this Section.

No further "Certificates of Exemption" under this Section were applied for during the year.

No. of additional sanitary conveniences provided during the year under Section 10	11
No. of additional washing facilities provided during the year under Section 10	5
Other nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with during the year in "Shops" ...	15

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

	Premises.	Found Infested.	Disinfested.
1.	Council Houses	5	5
	Other than Council Houses...	13	13
2.	Cyanogen gas is used for the disinfestation of articles and furniture found infested before being removed to new Council Houses. This is carried out by a Contractor. The bedding from such infested houses is steam disinfested and returned to the new house, this work being carried out by the local Authority.		
3.	The infested houses were disinfested in various manners, one or more of the following processes being used:— Sulphur (the rooms sealed and the process carried out twice at a few days' interval). "Cescones" were burned in some of the houses, and Zaldecide spraying carried out in the remainder.		
4.	Removed by Contractor or Local Authority, disinfested and delivered <i>free of charge</i> to the new house,		

Water Supply.

Eight samples of water from the "Public Supply" were submitted for analysis during the year; all were reported as of good quality. The Analyst reported as follows in respect of Sample No. 12, 1937:—

13th July, 1937.

Description or Number of Sample—"No. 12 from Public Supply."

Appearance—Clear.

Smell—Normal.

Chlorine in Chlorides—1.54.

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates—None.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.44.

Ammonia—None.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0008.

Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes—Trace only.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours—0.008.

Hardness before boiling (total)—13.2.

Hardness after boiling (permanent)—3.5.

Total Solid Matter—19.60.

Microscopical Examination of Deposit—Nominal.

Metallic Impregnation (copper, lead, zinc)—None.

Remarks—Sample No. 12 from the Public Supply, is, as usual, very pure.

ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, City of Canterbury.

Two samples were submitted from the "Public Supply" for Bacteriological Examination; both were reported as satisfactory.

Copy of certificate as follows:—

13th July, 1937.

Sample(s) received 8th July, 1937. Lab. No. 19316—7.

Result(s) forwarded 13th July, 1937.

Water from Public Supply:

No of organisms per c.c. capable of growth on Agar at: 37° C.	B. coli (presumptive).
7	6
	Absent in 100 c.c.

Remarks: B. coli absent in 100 c.c.—Satisfactory water.

E. R. JONES, *Pathologist.*

Public Baths, Whitehall

Three samples of water from the "Public Baths" were submitted to the Analyst and were reported as follows:—

Samples.	Remarks.
"No. 7 Baths": 21/5/37 ...	No. 7 is quite satisfactory.
"No. 13 Baths": 19/7/37 ...	Sample No. 13 is very impure organically and not at all satisfactory.
"No. 15 Baths": 10/8/37 ... (Deep end)	The water from the Baths is, if anything, more impure than when last examined in July.

One sample was examined at Maidstone Laboratory and reported as follows:—

Bacteriological Report—10/8/37.

Water from Public Baths, Whitehall, Canterbury.

Remarks: *B. coli* (presumptive) present in 10 c.c., absent in 1 c.c. Further tests showed the presence of a typical *B. coli* in 40 c.c. Not too good a water.

Six samples were submitted to the Analyst from "Private Supplies."

Two were reported as unsatisfactory. One of these has been discontinued and the "Public Supply" installed to three cottages; in the other case the cistern was cleansed and on further examination the water was found to be satisfactory.

Two samples of water from the River Stour were submitted for analysis, both satisfactory. The Analyst's report states in respect to a sample taken on 10/8/37:—

"The water is of good quality and would, indeed, pass the limits usual for water for drinking purposes."

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JEFFERY,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Meat Insp. „ „ „ „

Advt. Hygiene Board of Education.

Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

